

The Washington Times.

Published every day in the year.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

PUBLICATION OFFICE,

Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid:

Daily, one year, \$3.00

Sunday, one year, \$2.50

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History.

July 1.

- 1783—Independence of the United States recognized by Russia.
- 1862—Battle of Malvern Hill.
- 1863—Union and Confederate forces began the battle of Gettysburg.
- 1864—Secretary Chase resigned.
- 1881—American Association of the Red Cross incorporated.
- 1889—Theodore Dwight Woolsey, ex-president of Yale, died.
- 1892—Lockout of strikers at Carnegie Steel Works, Homestead, resulting in serious rioting.
- 1898—Heights of El Caney and San Juan, near Santiago de Cuba, stormed by United States troops.
- 1902—Congress passed bill for civil government for the Philippine Islands.

No Stampede to Cleveland.

A Capable Democratic Prophet Says the ex-President Cannot Win.

In spite of Mr. Cleveland's recent pointed notice to the public that he is still ready to hear to a "call of duty," the clamor in the Democratic ranks for his recall to leadership seems to be losing rather than gaining volume. The ex-President's repudiation of the Bailey interview should apparently have given the cue to a new outburst of Democratic confidence in his generalship—of Democratic loyalty to his fortunes. But no universal voice has been lifted to summon the Sage of Princeton to another conflict with the common enemy. Even Dr. St. Clair McKelway, of the "Brooklyn Eagle," fails to read in the signs of the times another fierce and rampant outbreak of pro-Cleveland sentiment.

After Dr. McKelway's assurance that the voters of the country were simply afire to meet and lay the bugaboo of anti-third-term prejudice, it is discouraging to find another distinguished Democrat, formerly one of Mr. Cleveland's most active supporters, admitting that this prejudice will constitute an absolute bar to the ex-President's nomination or election. Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, who contributed generously through his advice and influence to Mr. Cleveland's third and last Presidential nomination, declared in an interview in Newark the other day that far from being bent on smashing the anti-third-term tradition, the voters of this country were absolutely certain to defeat any candidate who sought to discredit a precedent set by Washington and Jefferson and strengthened by one hundred years of loyal observance.

"There is hardly any condition, however favorable," Mr. Pattison announced, "under which Mr. Cleveland could be elected, even though he received the nomination, which is impossible. I have one reason for saying this, and it is that the people of this country will not give any man a third term at this time, and it is to be hoped that they never will. This is my sole objection to Mr. Cleveland."

Mr. Pattison is a statesman with a notable reputation for judging times and tides in politics—when to seek office and when not to seek office. His forecast of political conditions for 1904 is, therefore, both entitled to scrutiny and to credence. It may not be pleasant reading in Princeton. But it shows a grasp on facts which has been sadly lacking in the manipulation so far of the Cleveland third-term boom.

A Creditable Career.

Rear Admiral Kenny's Long and Capable Services.

The retirement yesterday of Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, head of the pay corps of the navy, ends the active career of an officer of marked capacity and distinction. In the management of the corps in which he rose to the highest grade, he showed an exceptional talent for organization and administration, and the value of his services was freely recognized by the Secretary of the Navy in the extension of his active duty beyond the date set by law and custom of his retirement.

Like Admiral George Melville, though subject to displacement because of age, he was requested by his official superior to fill out the full four-year term of his latest appointment, and then to continue his duties till his successor, Rear Admiral Harris, could qualify for the vacancy.

Admiral Kenny's associates in presenting him yesterday with a loving cup only testified to the general appreciation in and out of the navy of his courtesy, his kindness, his unflinching tact, and his high and generous sense of public and private duty. His professional career has been marked by uniformly brilliant and creditable achievement. He retires from active service with a consciousness of duty well performed and amid the merited good wishes of a host of friends and admirers.

Germans in Brazil.

Their Presence There Not Likely to Provoke War With United States.

We have more than once referred to the pestiferous activity of a certain set of irresponsible quidnuncs, whose special delight is to predict a bloody tide, sooner or later, of the Monroe Doctrine, which, they say, will be provoked by the alleged attempt of Germany to found a colony in the southern states of Brazil. Many Germans, they argue, have settled in recent years in those parts. They own nearly everything in sight. They are industrious, pushing and, politically, ambitious. Suppose, the quidnuncs suggest, these Germans should one day seek a protectorate of the fatherland? Such a proceeding would at once challenge the cardinal features of the Monroe Doctrine; would, in fact, be a bold defiance of the United States, and as such would involve the drawing of the sword.

Now, all this is very picturesque and bloodthirsty. It warms the cockles of the barroom patriot's heart. It fills the breast of the gutter sage with noble indignation. It arouses visions of pelf and promotion in every warrior's heart. It promises a carnival of excitement to every retailer of idle gossip. It throws wide open the flood gates of speculation. In a word, it is what General Sherman once said war was—"hell."

It must be distressing to the quidnuncs, however, every once in a while to have a few chunks of frozen truth hurled into their over-heated brain pans. That eminently necessary task was effectively performed, the other day, by a correspondent of the "New York Tribune," writing from Rio "The gist of the letter," says the "Tribune," "is that there is little danger of any complications. His view of the case is that the Germans who have settled in Brazil left Germany because the conditions of life under its monarchical government were such that they could not prosper; that under the republican system in Brazil they have prospered; that therefore the most elementary self-interest, not to mention anything else, would incline them to stand by the Brazilian government rather than to seek to replace it with a German monarchy, and that as a matter of fact the Germans in Brazil are, most of them, naturalized Brazilians, as loyally devoted to their new country as their brethren here are to the United States."

This seems a common-sense view of the case, though it is not that of the quidnuncs. They will continue, as heretofore, to dream of German plans for the conquest of South America, of "mailed fists" and "war lords," of carnage on land and sea, of—but what the use of attempting to follow in these hot July days the speculations of a set of sanguinary idiots?

We should like them to keep quiet for a little while. Is it asking too much?

The most unpleasant thing about the late Crown Prince Rudolph incident is that it will incite a lot of silly people in different parts of the country to study recent history and insist that they, too, are crowned heads in disguise.

The Kansas prohibitionists will be cautious for a time about praying for water.

It is stated on good authority that the poet who sang about his love for the green things growing did not refer to the annual crop of college graduates.

It will be observed that Mr. Kipling's debut as a dramatist was not attended by any advertising in the shape of brother-in-law incidents.

France is to spend \$56,000,000 to make great improvements in her ports, canals and other waterways. Ports are to be deepened, canals are to be expanded. The internal improvements will be pushed in such a way as to give the south of France important internal waterways, all of which will be completed in seven or eight years. This movement is a commercial movement rather than a

warlike demonstration, and is considered necessary in order to hold the French commerce of the south. These improvements are paid for in part by the several localities. Possibly that arrangement would give us in the United States a better river and harbor bill than ever yet put on its passage.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Tillman wants a change of venue. Why not let him go to Serbia, where his peculiar methods of administration will be more in tune with the surroundings?

Mr. Hillis says that \$50,000 a year sends a man to the devil. If Mr. Hillis were to accept a salary of \$25,000, would he go half way to the devil?

The Field of Politics.

Roosevelt in 1908.

The Republicans of Virginia have gone their brethren in other States one better by demanding not only the nomination of Roosevelt for President in 1904, but calling for his renomination in 1908. Like the new convert to religious faith, who was sorry that the story of Jonah and the whale had not been reversed—and the man made to swallow the fish in order that he might believe it, and thereby better attest his faith—the Republicans of the Old Dominion regret the fact that Presidential elections are not held annually in order that they might prove their loyalty to the President by endorsing him each year continuously.

Of course, as everyone should know, the action of the Republican executive committee was taken for the purpose of gaining the friendship of the President for every member of that body, and to obtain possession of the few offices it may be within his province to hold out. It was a "illy white" organization, or almost entirely so, for there were but five blacks in attendance, and these, according to the account of the proceedings, were obliged to occupy seats in the extreme rear, and were not allowed to have anything to say except to vote in the affirmative.

Of course, the President now stands under obligation to these Republicans of Virginia, and whenever there happens to be a small postoffice in need of a new distributor of the mails, or a district marshal is to be appointed, it may be expected that the President will await the approval of the State executive committee before making a decision.

An Interesting Point.

The Virginia Republicans, by demanding the renomination of Roosevelt in 1908, have raised an interesting question, and one which has never before presented itself to politicians in exactly the form in which they have suggested it. If Mr. Roosevelt is elected in 1904 for a full term as President, would he be under the unwritten law of no third term, be eligible to re-election in 1908? The third term which Washington refused, which was denied to Grant, and which Cleveland was endeavoring to obtain, might be demanded by those who would wish to perpetuate the Roosevelt dynasty, and it might be said that his re-election in 1908 would be no violation of the third term rule, because he would have been elected President but once, his first term, or part of a term, having come to him through the unfortunate death of President McKinley, and by virtue of the fact that he was at that time Vice President.

In these days when an excuse is found for the violation of every precedent, it might be held that his accidental term would be no barrier to his re-election in 1908. The case would be unique because of the fact that no man heretofore who has attained the Presidency through the death of his predecessor was ever himself nominated and elected President. Millard Fillmore was nominated by a reform party, but, of course was not elected.

Few people will believe that Mr. Roosevelt, if nominated and elected President in 1904, will again be a candidate for that office in 1908, although there is no telling what may be attempted by a man with a lofty political ambition. It has been said that Grover Cleveland was not an aspirant for a third term, but in view of recent developments—particularly the repudiation of the Bailey interview—nearly everyone thinks that he is a candidate for renomination.

If Mr. Roosevelt is elected next year he will, at the expiration of his four years' term, have served seven and one-half years, nearly two full terms, it may be said, and therefore ineligible under the third term rule, but suppose that President McKinley had lived until within one month, or one week, or one day, of the expiration of his term and Roosevelt had succeeded him, would the third term objection then be raised against him in 1908? The Virginia Republicans have at least given the President's admirers something to think about by their long-distance indorsement.

IN CONSOLATION.

FOR THE PROSPECTIVE LOSS OF A CITY.

(According to the report of an engineer investigating the Charles River dam, Boston and the surrounding territory are sinking at the rate of an eighth of an inch a year.)

When Boston sinks into the sea, And building beams lie carelessly, The Sacred Codfish down below Will tell us all we ought to know.

When culture lives with men no more, And Boston Hill's a mile from shore, The Sacred Codfish down below Will tell us all we ought to know.

When Harvard's chartered as a school, And nets confine the Over-Soul, The Sacred Codfish down below Will tell us all we ought to know.

When old blue china pots are filled With tea the patriot patriot spilled, The Sacred Codfish down below Will tell us all we ought to know.

When, choked with brine, the carping voice Assails no more the imperial choice, The Sacred Codfish down below Will tell us all we ought to know.

When George Fred Williams' ample shoes Lie on the Common, filled with sores, The Sacred Codfish down below Will tell us all we ought to know.

When Fenway Court's the founder's joy, And Arlo Bates a whirling boy, The Sacred Codfish down below Will tell us all we ought to know.

When Boston sinks into the sea, To seek a new profundity, The Sacred Codfish down below Will tell us all we ought to know.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Peter an Ominous Name for Sovereigns—Fate of Some of Those Who Have Borne It—The Attack in Parliament on Archduke Francis Ferdinand Will Increase His Popularity—The Vatican to Be Repaired.

An Ominous Name.

Peter is an ominous name for a sovereign to bear, and its possession is not precisely calculated to reassure people of the future of the new King of Serbia.

The last Peter to occupy a throne was Dom Pedro of Brazil, who, seized in the middle of the night by conspirators, was placed by them on board an outgoing steamer and shipped off to Europe, where he died in exile, having lost not only his crown but also his private fortune and all his most prized personal possessions.

King Peter V of Portugal died suddenly in November, 1861, succumbing, according to the popular story current among his subjects, high and low, to an Abyssinian poison administered to him for the purpose of accomplishing the vengeance of a great lady of his court whom he had promised to wed, but whom he had jilted in order to marry Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern. The latter had died in an equally mysterious and sudden manner a few weeks previously, a victim to the same fate.

A Stormy Career.

Emperor Peter I of Brazil, who was likewise King Peter IV of Portugal, abdicated both crowns in succession, having spent the greater portion of his stormy career in fighting chiefly against his brother, Dom Miguel, who, though his mother's favorite son, was generally believed to be illegitimate.

The reign of King Peter III—a silly and vicious man—was the most ignominious and disastrous in the annals of Portugal. King Peter II remains on record as having become infatuated by the wife of his elder brother, whom he ousted from the throne, imprisoned, and eventually drove into exile in order to be able to wed her, after a dissolution of her first marriage. Long before his death he lost his reason, the government of his kingdom being administered by his second wife as regent.

The tragic incidents of the reign of King Peter I are among the most dramatic in the Portuguese history, have furnished inspiration and theme to Portugal's greatest poet, especially the murder of his fiancée, Dona Ines de Castro, by the orders of his father; his conflict with the latter on this account, and the extraordinary posthumous honors which he rendered her on his accession to the throne four years later, when he caused her embalmed remains to be disinterred and to be solemnly crowned as his queen in the presence of the court and of the grand dignitaries of the kingdom before being interred in the convent of Alcobaca.

Peter "The Cruel."

King Peter the Cruel, of Castile, was killed by his brother in single combat.

Emperor Peter III of Russia.

Emperor Peter III of Russia was strangled by conspirators. Czar Peter II is officially asserted as having succumbed at the age of fifteen to fever, although it is alleged that he was poisoned; while Peter the Great of Russia is on record as having killed with his own hands his only son, the Czarевич Alexis—the most shocking crime in all the annals of European history during the last 200 years.

From this it will be seen that the name of Peter is a somewhat ominous one for sovereigns, and that its possession hodes ill for the new King of Serbia.

Differs From Predecessors.

In one respect, at any rate, the present ruler of Serbia presents a striking difference to his two immediate predecessors on the throne at Belgrade. He is not only a man of the highest order of education, and of extensive reading, but also a soldier by profession, and one of tried and proved courage. Neither Milan nor Alexander ever received any military training, whereas King Peter is a graduate of the French military academy of St. Cyr, a former officer of the French army, who fought through the Franco-German war of 1870, both as a regimental commander and as a staff officer, receiving the cross of the Legion of Honor for conspicuous gallantry on the battlefield.

This cannot fail to impress the officers and soldiers of an army such as that of Serbia, which since 1875 has always distinguished itself by the ignominy and completeness of its routs both in campaigns against the Turks and against the Bulgarians ten years later, and whose only real feat of arms has been the shocking murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, the details of whose assassination, especially as regards the Queen, are, according to private advices from Vienna, too horrible to print.

The Attack on Francis Ferdinand.

The extraordinary attack upon Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, in the imperial parliament at Vienna the other day, is calculated to augment rather than to impair his popularity. For the deputy by whom he was assailed with the most bitter invective was Herr Choc, one of the leaders of that very Bohemian, or rather Czech, party, which the archduke has been very generally regarded as unduly favoring until now.

It seems that the archduke and his morganatic wife, who belongs to an ancient family of the Bohemian aristocracy, attended a short time ago a public concert given at Vienna by a very excellent singing society from one of the German towns of Bohemia, and that he, as

well as his consort, the Princess Hohenberg, joined in the applause with which the songs were received.

A Mountain Out of a Molehill.

This innocent episode has been regarded as a deliberate affront to the Bohemian people by the Czech moiety thereof, who view everything German with the same abhorrence as the evil one. And in an impassioned speech, which the presiding officer endeavored, in vain, to interrupt and to stop, the deputy declared that Bohemians had not deserved such treatment from the House of Hapsburg, that nothing good was to be expected from any member thereof who bore the name of Francis or Ferdinand, but that when a prince had the misfortune to be both a Francis and a Ferdinand, his case was hopeless, and that under the circumstances it was incumbent upon the government to keep the archduke in order.

This affront, which the archduke is not the man to either forgive or forget, cannot fail to improve his position in all the non-Czech portions of his uncle's empire, where apprehension has always prevailed with regard to his advent to the throne, owing to what was believed to be his undue predilection for everything Bohemian.

Vatican to Be Repaired.

Since the fall of the Campanile at Venice, a very thorough examination of the huge palace of the Vatican has been by orders of Leo XIII undertaken by a commission of the most eminent architects and engineers available. This commission has just completed its labors, the character of which will be understood when it is borne in mind that there are no less than 11,000 rooms in the Vatican. According to the report which it has presented to the Pope, very extensive repairs as well as methods of consolidation will have to be inaugurated at once owing not only to deterioration of the stone work but also to the decay of the huge wooden beams supporting floors and ceilings.

Nowhere, however, is the condition of affairs in this connection more serious than in the world-famed Chapel Sixtine, where the beams supporting the ceiling and those supporting the floor have rotted to such a degree that the Pope has given directions for their being immediately replaced by steel girders of the most modern type.

Of course, the most elaborate precautions will be taken during the progress of these repairs to preserve from all injury the wonderful frescoes of Michael Angelo that adorn the walls and ceiling of this celebrated chapel, the scene of so many historic ceremonies in the annals of the Church.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

FAMOUS HILLMON CASE DISMISSED FROM DOCKET

Had Sixteen Trials and Was Before Supreme Court Twice.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 1.—Judge Hook, in the United States circuit court, has dismissed the famous Hillmon insurance case from the docket.

This case had been in the Federal court more than twenty-four years. It had sixteen trials and was twice appealed and passed upon by the United States Supreme Court. The only stipulation made in the order was that each side pay its own costs.

The original suit was filed against the New York Life, the Mutual Life of New York, and the Connecticut Mutual. The New York Life settled five years ago. The Mutual Life settled after the sixth trial. The Connecticut Mutual, which had only \$5,000 of the \$25,000 life insurance of John W. Hillmon, appealed.

HEAD OF KOSSUTH PARTY RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

Austrian Politician Declares Faith With Him Was Broken.

VIENNA, July 1.—Francis Kossuth, head of the Kossuth party, today resigned the presidency at a mass meeting at Budapest. The resignation was the result of what the president considered a breach of faith with him.

A violent discussion arose in the meeting regarding the continuance of the obstruction which the party has been carrying on in the Hungarian diet. A majority of those present declared themselves in favor of a continuance of the obstruction policy, despite a compact to the contrary which they had made with Kossuth. The president thereupon resigned his office and declared he would never again enter the club.

REFLECTIONS OF TIMES THOUGHT

POSTAL THIEVERY.

The Washington Times appears to think that the Administration is in no danger of popular censure, because it is likely to turn out that some Democrats got a share of the Postoffice plunder. "As the investigation proceeds," says The Times, "it will be found that Democratic leaders were quite as much the beneficiaries of the 'system,' inaugurated by the ring, as some of their Republican friends. Indeed, the whole stupendous structure of fraud and thievery erected by those now trying to dodge the arm of the law was purposely made to rest upon a generous elimination of party lines."

There is no doubt that the rascals who engineered this gigantic scheme of corruption and robbery proved themselves to be exceedingly clever; but it is a fact that the cleverest of rascals have, sooner or later, overreached themselves, and this is what the Postoffice ringsters appear to have done. It is to be doubted that the public can be led to ignore or make light of this grave scandal, because the schemers may have succeeded in making some Democrats sharers in the plunder. And even if it be a fact that this great system of fraud and robbery has left no taint on the present Administration, the Republican party cannot shirk responsibility for it, and there must be a reckoning sooner or later. The perfect purging of the Postoffice Department by the present Administration, with exposure of the rascals of high and low degree, is the only thing that can keep the scandal out of the campaign of 1904, and, to all appearances, there is little or no disposition on the part of the Administration to go to such lengths. —Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

SENATOR GORMAN MAY VISIT ANDREW CARNEGIE

BALTIMORE, July 1.—United States Senator A. P. Gorman is now in London and will sail for New York July 25 on the steamer Minnehaha. On the Fourth of July he will be a guest at the dinner to be given in London by Americans. He has an invitation from Andrew Carnegie to visit him at his castle in Scotland and may accept it.

THE PAY OF A POET.

The editor of the "Eagle," published in Fremont, Ind., having discovered that Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, author of "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," once lived where the "Eagle" office now stands, asked her to write something about her life in Fremont. Her reply shows the discouraging circumstances under which literature is sometimes produced. It also throws an informal light on the price of poetry. Part of it follows:

Those Fremont days were not the happiest of my life, by any means, and perhaps I have been only too willing to forget them. My young husband was a carriage-maker at that time, inexperienced in many things, and I was very homesick for my old home, my mother, and the companionship of friends from whom I had never been separated before.

Then, too, my two babes were a care and prevented me from forming any new acquaintances. My memories of Fremont are mostly confined to four small rooms at the back of the carriage shop and a cemetery where we were obliged to pass on our way to and from the station. Not a very pleasant memory, you will say.

At that time my "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight" was finding its way into every corner of the world (this was in 1873-45—the poem was first published in 1870), and newspaper people were asking continuously for its author. I was even then writing rhymes for papers whose editors paid at the rate of one subscription for ten or twelve poems as good, some much better than those for which I have received \$5, \$10 —yes, \$15 each.—New York Sun.

BONAPARTE GIVEN THE LAETARE MEDAL

In Recognition of Services to Church and Country.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The Laetare medal, which is annually conferred by the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, upon some Catholic who has deserved honor, was presented Monday to Charles J. Bonaparte, of this city. The presentation was made at the cardinal's residence by the Rev. James Burns, president of the Holy Cross College, Cardinal Gibbons also adding a few words of commendation.

In his reply Mr. Bonaparte, dwelling upon the growth of the Catholic Church in this country, said:

"Know Nothing in the days of my childhood and 'A. P. A.' in recent years were enemies of the church who professed to fear lest she should abuse and finally destroy American liberty. Most of our separated brethren have complacently hoped, some among ourselves may have secretly feared, lest American liberty should infect and finally poison the spiritual loyalty of American Catholics."

"The past half century has shown these hopes and fears and theories to be all alike groundless. The Catholic Church is at home in the American Republic. She is here to stay, and, while staying, not to languish, but to live with a buoyant, healthy life. And, to my mind at least, it is not less certain that she is here not to undermine but to strengthen our political liberties; not to prevent, and thus control, but to sustain and purify our popular government."

CLEVELAND TRACTION DEAL.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The stockholders of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company have formally ratified the agreement of consolidation between that company and the Cleveland City Railway Company.

It was voted to increase the capital stock from \$13,000,000 to \$23,400,000 in order to purchase outright the Cleveland city lines. The merger becomes effective July 1.

Universal transfers have already been granted, and it is expected that six tickets will be sold for 25 cents, commencing July 1, instead of eleven for 50 cents, the present rate.

HAYES IS RESTRAINED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1.—After several months of effort on the part of the leaders of the Knights of Labor, John W. Hayes, who, it is claimed, has been posing as the general master workman of the order since the general assembly at Niagara Falls last November, has been legally restrained from doing business.

COMMANDERS ARE RECALLED.

BERLIN, July 1.—The commander of the German squadron in American waters, Commodore Scheder, and Admiral Count von Baudens, second in command of the east Asiatic squadron, have been recalled.

NO PERFECT TITLE IF NOTICES ARE DEFECTIVE

Opinion Regarding Tax Sales Given by Corporation Counsel.

In an opinion submitted yesterday afternoon to the Commissioners by Corporation Counsel Duvall, it is held that where property is sold for taxes and the advertisement of such sale failed to include notice of penalties or interest, the Commissioners cannot give a perfect title. The deed may be transferred, according to the opinion, but if it is not wholly void, it is seriously defective.

An application was made in the name of Annie L. J. Weightman, asking remission of interest subsequent to a tax sale of property owned by her and requesting permission to pay the principal only. The property, it appears, was advertised for sale in 1886 for the second half of the tax for 1886, and a part of it was sold in 1887 for the whole tax of that year and was bought in by the District. Neither of these advertisements included "penalties, interest, and costs." It was claimed that these tax sales were invalid because the property was not advertised for sale for the whole tax that was then in arrears and because the description "part of subject" was insufficient. The taxes were imposed under the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, which is quoted by Mr. Duvall, who also refers to a decision by the District Court of Appeals in the case of Burdorf against the District.

GETS HUGO MANSION.

PARIS, July 1.—The mansion on the Place des Vosges, in which Victor Hugo spent the most active years of his life, was yesterday presented to the municipality of Paris by the grandchildren and other kin of the great author. Paul Mourier, one of the chief benefactors, pointed out that the gift was designed to give France a memorial similar to England's home of Shakespeare and Germany's home of Goethe.

CRISIS IN PERU.

LIMA, Peru, July 1.—The political crisis continues. The attempt made to bring about an understanding between the different parties has collapsed. It is reported that influential persons are endeavoring to effect an arrangement which will provide for peace and prosperity in Peru.

JOHN ROSSO IS DEAD.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 1.—John Rosso, Jr., who was shot at his home, near Kingston, on Friday, supposedly by an Italian from whom he won money at cards, died from the effects of the wound. Florence Fawcett, Rosso's housekeeper, has been arrested and held as a witness.

MEREDITH IS BETTER.

LONDON, July 1.—George Meredith, the novelist, whose condition was announced to be critical, is better.

COLUMBIAN FACULTY REGRETS DR. RICHARDSON

Resolutions Adopted by That Body Expressing Appreciation of His Ability.

The faculty of the medical department of the Columbian University have adopted the following resolutions in regard to the death of Dr. A. B. Richardson, who died suddenly early Sunday morning, and who was professor of mental diseases in the department: